porters on the list had been in the habit of calling on the stationer for his or ner supply of stationery. Was there any one through whom the requisition was made upon the stationer, or did the reporters go to him themselves? If soit should be known who received it and who did not, so that those papers in favor of such a high code of morality might see where the stationery went.

The Chairs and he had been informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms that a messenger had charge of the reporters' gailery and he sent down for the supply of stationery.

Sinued.

Mr. Fentow said the Committee on Contingent Expenses was commissioned by law to look over this class of expenditure, and he was quite sure there was no authority for the vice President to make an order on the stationer. He thought the people of the country could well afford to pay for the stationery used by the reporters in furnishing the country with information. He did not desire, however, to be understood as justifying the practice and would be giad to have the whole of it cease.

tice and would be glad to have the whole of it cease.

Mr. MORRILL said the real difficulty was that the Benate was charged with the whole of this expenditure. He hoped inquiry would be made as to what amount went to reporters.

The motion of Mr. Morrill, directing the committee to inquire, &c., was adopted.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

The morning hour having expired Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Mich., was called to the chair, and Mr. Caspenter addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs. He said he had no ambitton to make a speech, and should not attempt it. A celebrated English writer had said that no American could make a speech without giorifying his country. speech, and should not attempt it. A celebrated English writer had said that no American could make a speech without giorifying his country. Uniortunately, in this business, there was nothing to call for the sounds of joy and exuitation. He hever reflected on this Louisians matter but with

Capenior Speaking Plainly on Pinchbuck and Louislans.

Durell's Tyramay Explained to the Senate of t

Alter half an hour the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. Carpenter will resume his speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1874.

BILL TO AMEND THE CURBENCY ACTS. Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the several acts relative to the national currency and to establish free banking. The bill was read. The first section amends the thirty-first ection of the law of June 3, 1864, so that banks snall hereafter not be required to keep on band any amount of money whatever by reason of their respective circulation; but the moneys required to be kept on hand at all times shall be determined by

The second section repeals the second proviso of section 21 of the law of July 12, 1870, for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan so far as it restricts the amount of notes for circulation.

The third section provides that the national banks shall at all times keep on deposit in the United States Treasury, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent of their circulation, to be held and used only for the re-

demption of such circulation. The fourth section authorizes the national banks

to withdraw portions of their circuisting notes in sums of not less than \$10,000, and to withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in piedge for such circulation.

The fifth section amends sections 31 and 32 of the National Banking law, by requiring all banks to keep their lawful money reserves in their own vaults at their places of business. The sixth section requires the chartered numbers of the various banks to be printed on their noises whenever the same shall come into the

Design the various usuals to be printed on their notes whenever the same shall come into the Treasury for redemption or otherwise.

The seventh section authorizes banks to be organized without circulation on depositing in the Treasury not less than \$10,000 in United States registered bonds, and authorizes banks aiready organized without circulation to withdraw their bonds in excess of \$10,000.

The eighth section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to Issue at the beginning of each month front and including Jay, 1874, \$2,00,000 of United States notes and including Jay, 1874, \$2,00,000 of United States notes and including Jay, 1874, \$2,00,000 of United States notes and including Jay, 1874, \$2,00,000 of United States notes and not resured, and any excess of gold in the Treasury safer described and as a substitute for the same amount of United States notes now in circulation, which shall be cancelled and destroyed and not reissued, and any excess of gold in the Treasury shall be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes.

After discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill the House refused to recommit it to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as desired by the chairman of that committee, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole with the understanding that it would be called up for discussion in two weeks.

LIMITING THE CIRCULATION TO FOUR HUMDRED MILLIONS.

Mr. Maynard also reported a bill limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to \$400,000,000 and allowing their exchange into convertible 3.65 bonds. This bill was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

APPAIRS OF THE CORAN BANK, NEW YORK.

Mr. Maynard also reported a resolution instructing the Committee of the Whole.

APPAIRS of THE CORAN BANK opposed.

A POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK OPPOSED.

Mr. Maynard also reported a resolution instructing the Committee of the Whole.

PROPOSAL TO REMOVE BANK OPPOSED.

Mr. Maynard also reported diversely upon a bill to establish and maintain a flational Bank of New York, an

off some extraneous matters in the Quartermaster's Department and other branches of the service.

REDUCTIONS UNWISE AND IMPOLITIC.

Mr. SCUDDER, (rep.) of N. J., opposed any reduction of the army, and argued that the measure was unwise and impolitic.

IF NECESSARY, THEN SYSTEMATICALLY.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of Conn., a member of the Military Committee, declared that he was not opposed to economy in the army nor was he opposed necessarily to a reduction of the aggregate force. He wished it done, however, in accordance with some well considered system. He wished it done as any wise manufacturer or business man would reduce his own scale of operations. Should they expect the superintendent or maringer of a large establishment to discarge a large force of working operatives while he continued to purchase the usual supplies of raw material and to employ the usual supplies of raw material and to employ the usual supplies of raw material and to employ the usual number of men in the counting room and pretended to run the usual number of machines? To attempt to reduce the working force of operative men in the army, while leaving the whole grand machine in its full force, was just as unwise. Congress had already done great damage to the army by ill-considered, irregular methods of reduction, affecting the various staff corps of the army. It Congress wanted to be economical it should begin, as General Sherman said, at the head of the army; better, as be said, turn him adrift and cut out the first thirty-eight pages of the "Army Register" than touch one inlantry regiment.

Mr. Wheeler, (rep.) of N. Y., who has cnarge of the bill, reminded Mr. Hawley that it was not within the province of the Appropriation committee to report a bill for the reduction of the army.

Mr. Hawley said he knew that very well, but the Committee on Appropriations should not have struck at the centre of the machine and made the whole machine utterly useless under a mere pretons of economy. The Committee on Appropriations should have brought in a resol

well considered bill to reduce the army after a systematic manner.

The indian view—Economy vs. Blood.
Mr. Nesmith, (dem.) of Oregon, who is also a member of the Military Committee, protested against a reduction of the army, which, he said, was got up in accordance with the views of humburg peace commissioners, whose ideas of managing the indians was by preaching to them "Cbrist and Him crucified." If God Almighty had gone preaching the Gospel in that wilderness He would not have kept the hair on His head twenty-four hours. (Laughter.) He defended the frontersmen against the aspersions usually made against them, and he declared that the first effective missionary the Indians ever had was Miles Standish, and that his missionary work had been continued by Jackson, Sheridan, and others. Congress might save a lew million dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontiersmen and by the wails of their widows and orphans.

Mr. Choony (rep.) of N. V. opposed the reduc-

work had been continued by Jackson, Sheridan, and others. Congress might save a new million dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontersmen and by the wails of their widows and orphans.

Mr. Cacoke, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the reduction of the army, and said that the people of New York struck hands with the people of Oregon in the demand for that protection which the army afforded against hostile attacks on the seacoast and against hostile lidians in the Territories. Economy was well, but parsimony in a government was ridiculous. No government could stand parsimony and meanness, and it was parsimony, not economy, to leave the ironifer unprotected.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., said that the mere withholding of appropriations was neiture retrenchment nor economy; and hence, if the House relied on the Committee on Appropriations alone for retrenchment, the purpose would lail, and Congress would be called upon to make up by deficiency blist the amount supposed to be saved. If the House desired a reduction of the army it should bass a blit to that effect and thus get rid of the expenses which under the existing law hunst be and would be made; but the mere withholding of money without some corresponding law reducing that branch of the public service was not economy, but simply making a deficiency. He substanted this opinion by having quotations read from the Congressional Globe, which showed that five years ago, when the republicans, under the pretence of sonomy, had kept down to a street and to be made up by dedicency bills.

Economy as Practisch at Filladellary and the several appropriation bills, the deficiences had to be made up by deficiency bills.

Economy as Practisch at Filladellary as conditions and legitimate economy, which was absolutely necessary. He believed that neither a temporary loan nor an increase of taxation was necessary if Congress would bring itself down to a struct and legitimate of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the pro

opportunity was effered, and he intended to keep drawing it in.. (laughter.) He went on to argue that the expenditures of the government ought not to exceed \$250,000,000 a year, and that ought not to exceed \$220,000,000 a year, and that the revenues were large enough for that if the Secretary of the freasury would only stop paying the principal of the public debt.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Whitthorne, (dem.) of Tennessee; Kendall, (dem.) of Nevada: McCormick, (rep.) of Arizona, and Morey, (rep.) of Lonisiana.

Without coming to a vote the committee rose.

THE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

Without coming to a vote the committee rose. THE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

The House, on motion of Mr. Sener, of Virginia, directed the Centennial Committee, to which had been referred the question of completing the Washington monument, to inquire also as to the Propriety of completing the unfainshed monument to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.

The House then, at hall-past four, took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill codifying and revising the statutes.

Evening Session.

Evening Session. When the House met in evening session there were just fourteen members present. But this small number proceeded seriously and solemnly to work on the bill revising the statutes, and made pretty fair progress in it.

THE N. G. NINETY-SIXTH.

All Quiet About the Centre Street Armory-The Eleventh Regiment in Possession-General Court Martial on the 5th of Nexth Month.

The fine, spacious armory of Centre Street Mar-ket was yesterday in possession of the Eleventh regiment. The drillroom is one of the best in the city. It is newly nnished throughout, and impresses the beholder with its complete appliances. The drillroom is of mag-nificent proportions, well lighted and ven-tilated. On the north side, overlooking it, is a balcony for the ladies, from whence the encouraging glance of bright eyes may keep aglow the fiames of love and military ardor in the bosom of the young soldier. In the rear, to the right and left, are to be found the officers' rooms, the companies' quarters and stores. Yesterday the arms of the Eleventh regiment were all piled along the south side of the drillroom, excepting those of a small guard who appeared on duty and had their "Remingtons" stacked on the floor. Captain Heinzman was on duty. He said that the Eleventh regiment had just received the armory; that no orders had been issued calling any portion of the corps to arms that the men on guard duty came forward voluntarily to serve until "things were straightened up a little." The guard was composed of some thirty men, but was really unnecessary. The arms cases (racks) around the wall belong to the Ninety-sixth regiment. They would soon be removed and those of the Eleventh put up instead. The officer also stated that there exists no difficulty or ill-feeling between the regiments. He understood that a court martial would assemble on the 5th of next month to try Colonel Stauf on charges to be made against him by Colonel Vilmar, the commander of the Eleventh. The Eleventh can turn out about 550 men, so Captain Heizzman says, and Colonel Vilmar is determined to make it one of the very best militia regiments in the State. He also assured the reporter that the company who passed the house of Colonel Stauf on Wednesday night did not do it in any hostile spirit or with the intention of insulting that officer; they were merely on the way home from their drillroom, and the most direct line of march led them past the residence of the commander of the Ninety-Sixth regiment.

Colonel Stauf states that he is now waiting for that the men on guard duty came forward volun-

dence of the commander of the Ninety-sixth regiment.

Colonel Stauf states that he is now waiting for intelligence from two gentlemen who went to Aibany on Wednesday night for the purpose of conferring with General Dix. General Funk is also there with the same object. Yesterday alternoon Colonel Stauf received a telegram saying that to-day he might expect to receive important communications from Assistant Adjutant General Stonehouse. The Colonel of the Ninety-sixth is still a prisoner; so also are the lieutenant colonel and major of the same regiment. It will be seen by the order given below that the trial of Colonel Stauf will take place on the 5th of next month.

The following order has been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS—WO. 2

General orders—go. 2.

Headquarkes First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., }

1. A general court martial will convene at the rendezvous, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth street, at eight o'clock P. M., on Thursday, February 5, 1874, or as soon thereaster as possible, for the trial of Colonel Andrew Stauf, Ninety-sixth regiment, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y., and such other officers as may be brought before it.

brought before it.

BETAIL OF THE COURT.

Brigadier General William G. Ward. First brigade; Colonel Charles R. Braine, Ninth regiment: Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Lockwood, Seventy-drat regiment. Celonel John Fowler, First Division Judge Advocate, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

The Court will sit without regard to hours. By order of Major General Alexander Shaier.

Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General, Division Inspector and Acting Chief of Staff.

Official—Carl Jusses, Lieutenant Colonel, Q. M. and A. D. C.

To Colonel Andrew Staur, Ninty-sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

To Colonel Andrew State, Minty-sixth Regiment N. G. N. Y.

Colonel Stauf desires it to be known that neither he nor his officers or men disobeyed any military order received. He simply stated to General Snaier that as he is under bonds to the amount of \$30,000 for the security of the State and municipal property belonging to the regiment under his command, it was impossible for his men to evacuate the new armory until another could be found wherein to deposit the property for which he is responsible, otherwise it would have to be thrown in the streets. In proof of this he states that the arms of his regiment are now deposited in the State Arsenai, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, and that the furniture, arms cases and other property still remain in the Centre street Market.

"THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN." Lecture by Paul B. Du Chaillu.

That irrepressible but most interesting of traveliers, M. Du Chaillu, has been at it again. Last night he lectured at Association Hall on "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Not content with having sought to pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon, in the corkscrew jungles of Central Africa, he has gone for the scalplock of the trai Africa, he has gone for the scalplock of the midnight sun, away up near the topknot of Europe, in the awful solitudes of Scandinavia. He saw the sun and was sunstruck metaphorically. He witnessed the great luminary bowling along the horizon like an illuminated griddle, and when after a day of agonizing length old Sol sank below the horizon the traveller's spirits sank likewise; but he was compensated for the loss of the sun by the wonderful grandeur of the Archie night, with the stars suspended like candelabra from the blue canopy of heaven, whose surface seemed powdered over with diamond dust, and the vast glaclers, clear and blue as sapphires, and the tumbling cascades falling down 3,000 and 4,000 feet and ending in vapor before they reached the ground. M. Chaillu is a capital story feller. More interesting than his descriptions of the gorgeous scenery of the Fords and the strangely fascinating appearance of the midnight sun and the sunness sky of winter, illuminated by starlight, only were his offhand sketches of the people and their ways of living. He saw the King of sweden living in more democratic simplicity than the President of the United States. He was particularly struck by the plain, honest ways of the common folks, who live entirely on milk and fish and are wonderfully prolific. When he offered a peasant woman a reward of money for some service she spurned it indignantly, whereupon he gave her a kiss, and, as she seemed to like it, he gave her a kiss, and, as she seemed to the absence of his maps, charts, stuffed reindeer, &c., but he hoped to have them on a future occasion.

NEWARK PROPERTY OWNERS EXCITED. Taxpayers Denouncing Joe Youngism

as "An Outrageous Proceeding."
The property owners of Newark who have been called upon to foot the bill levied by the city for constructing the Broad, West Park and Haisey street sewer have risen in rebellion. A special committee of them, appointed at a meeting some time ago, has reported that it found an agreement had been made by the city authorities and the surety of the contractor that bound the surety to make good to the city any loss the contractor might entail on the city. One Thomas Murphy was the contractor. While constructing the sewer Murphy, it appears, became involved in monetary difficulties and absconded. The Council then gave the job to some other party to finish, at a cost of \$3.158. This amount was paid, and, instead of calling upon an absconding contractor, by the terms of the agreement, for payment of this amount, the Council ordered it assessed upon the property owners along the line. Mr. S. S. Morris, has declared that, in his opinion, this is an outrageous proceeding. The matter is to be carried before the counts, one citizen saying that it it costs \$1.000 the principle involved should be adhered to. A committee has been appointed to be an action against the city. committee of them, appointed at a meeting some

HOME FOR INCURABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In a notice of the Home for Incurables which appeared in Monday's paper there was a sight inpeared in Monday's paper there was a slight in-accuracy, which, I presume, it would be your pleasure to correct. You state that the new build-ing will afford accommodations for 1,000 patients, whereas that portion now completed will contain only sixty beds, and the whole building only about 150. As the managers are appealing for funds to complete the building, it is desirable that this cor-rection should be made.

A. M. CAMPBELL, M. D., Superintendent Home for Incuracies.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Democrate Leading Off for Retreachment-Nominations by the Governor-Provision for the Centennial Celebration.

in both branches of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday. One of the most remarkable and unsual features connected with the proceedings of Jersey legislation was the returning of postage the lower House, respectively named Andrew Jackson Smith, of Mercer, and T. S. Henry, of These two gentlemen are the avowed leaders of the democratic minority, and have signalized themselves in this session by their per-

nalized themselves in this session by their persistent efforts in behalf of retrenchment. Believing that acts are more commendable than words, they have, it is presumed, taken this course to impress their constituents with the earnestness of their agitation in this respect.

A bill was introduced in relation to life insurance companies, which makes provision for the payment of one-half of one per cent on their premiums into the State treasury as tax to the State. It also provides for the repeal of the act of 1846. Another bill repeals that clause in the Tax law authorizing imprisonment for non-payment of taxes. In the Senate a large batch of nominations were sent in by the Governor, among them being the names of A. Q. Garretson and Mercer Beasely as prosecutors respectively for the counties of Hudson and Mercer. No nomination was made for Camden county for this position. The Senate will not take action on them till Monday evening next.

Mr. Sewell introduced a bill in the Senate mak-

made for Camden county for this position. The Senate will not take action on them till Monday evening next.

Mr. Sewell introduced a bill in the Senate making provisions for the contribution of New Jersey's portion of the expenses to be incurred by the Centennial Board of Finance in making the necessary arrangements for the centennial celebration. It opens with a long preamble, and concludes with the following enactment:—

1. Be it emacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that the Governor, Comparioller and Treasurer be and they are hereby uniterestand directed, in behalf of and in the name of the State of New Jersey, to subscribe for diere a blank is left for the number of shares, which the Senate will have to fix thousand shares of the Centennial stock, which stock as soon as issued by the Centennial board of Finance, shall become the property of the State and be held by the Treasurer for the use and benefit of the State.

2. And be it enacted. That the Treasurer of the State is hereby directed to pay out of any lunds in the Treasury the instalments upon such stock so subscribed, as the same may become due and bayable, that is to say, twenty per cent thereof on the list day of April next, and twenty per cent thereof on the list day of April next, and twenty per cent thereof on the list day of April next, and twenty per cent thereof on the list day of April next, and twenty per cent thereof and slock so subscribed for shall be fully paid.

Governor Parker sent in a long communication,

paid.

Governor Parker sent in a long communication, giving the history of the Kearney statue, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate. This subject has occasioned a good deal of comment throughout the State, on account of objections having been made to the finish of the statue.

Both houses adjourned over to Monday night.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW JERSEY.

Meeting of the State Alliance in Tren ton-Grave Charges Against Tom Scott's Employes-Eulogy on Mayor Perry, of Newark. The third annual meeting of the New Jersey

Temperance Alliance was held yesterday at the Green street Methodist Episcopal church, in Trenton. Two hundred and twenty-seven delegates were in attendance from the various counties of the State, which shows a diminution of sixtyseven when compared with the number present at the preceding convention one year ago. The neeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, when the President, George Sheppard Page, proceeded to give a statement of what the Alliance had done for the past year, and reviewed in a brief manner the general work National Alliance, next addressed the assemblage were making in Congress and elsewhere for its success. The usual number of committees were appointed, and, pending their deliberations, numerous verbal reports were given by delegates from nearly all the counties setting forth an encouraging condition of affairs in their respective districts. Among those given was one from an octogenarian representative from Jersey City, named Walter Wood, who said that he had distributed 7,000 temperance tracts in Jersey City since New Year's Day, and that he would have distributed more, but that the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company had stopped him from doing so at their depots. He also said that the ferry companies had acted in like manner towards him. By their unkind and arbitrary action he said he was compelled to have recourse to the highways and by ways to propagate the good work. He wound up by saying. "Put the evil of intemperance out of the way, and spread it to the lour winds of infamy." Brother Franklin S. Mills gave a very forcible address, in which he was particularly severe on the Board of Freeholders of Mercer county for granting so many licenses, and which, he said, was not a reputable board in consequence. setting forth an encouraging condition of

licenses, and which, he said, he said,

Balance on hand.....

NEWARK'S ASPIRATIONS.

A Proposition to Erect the City Into a County.

On the 25th of last December the Common Coun cil of Newark appointed a special committee, com-posed of ex-Mayor F. W. Ricord, Mayor N. Perry, James C. Ludlow, President of Council, and citizens Daniel Dodd, John McGregor, Thomas T. Kinney, Adolph Schalk and Abner S. Reeves, to consider the practicability of consolidating the city with the townships. The committee held several conferences, and the result is that it has submitted a report not only declaring that consolidation is unwise, impracticable that consolidation is unwise, impracticable and uncalled-for, but recommending that the city be cut off from the county and erected itself into a county. The committee admits that at first it was dazed with the grandeur of the consolidation project, but soon, on interchaldring views, discovered the unwisdom of such a proposition, finding difficulties in the way apparently insurmountable. The committee could not find that any of the townships were anxious for a grand municipal marriage, but, per contra, that many of them were utterly opposed to the thing. It was evicent, says the committee, that the townships would not agree to the proposition "except upon terms that would give them an undue advantage, and impose unequal burdens upon our taxpaying citizens," and furthermore suggests "the endless controversies that would follow a consolidation in reference to local improvements, such as a water supply, sewerage and other municipal conveniences that would be immediately demanded." In support of its recommendation that the city be made a county by itself the committee strikes a popular chord by drawing attention to the wide lnequality of representation in the Board of Chosen Freeholders between the city and the townships, and cites the fact of the Thirteenth ward of Newark, with a population of 15,000, which has only one freeholder, whereas the township of Livingston, with a population of only 1,122, has two members in the Board, "and," it continues, "not one of the townships has even half the population of that ward, though each of them is allowed two votes to its one. This disproportion is clearly untair to the city, and yet with all this advantage the townships constantly manifest a sense of injustice." The report has been favorably received both by the Council and the citizens, and steps to carry out its important suggestion will, no doubt, be taken. and uncalled-for, but recommending that

ATTEMPTED WIPE MURDER.

A Washington Ex-Policeman Shoots His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1874. James Boyle, an ex-policeman, attempted to murder his wife here to-day by shooting her. He has for time past been dissipated in his habits, and some time ago his wife, deeming it unsafe to live some time ago his wife, deeming it unsafe to live longer with him, entered a suit for divorce. Recently she withdrew the application. To-day he entered the store where she was sitting with her mother, and, making some such remark as "Pim going to get even with you," drew a pistol and fired, and was about to fire again when the mother threw herself between them and begged him to stop. The wife was not dangerously wounded. Boyle

Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners-Success of the Peaceful Policy-The Modoc Rebellion Not One of Its Results-Extension of National Laws Over the Civilized Tribes Recom-

THE DOCILE REDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1874. The following is the annual report of the Com-missioners of Indian Affairs, made to the Presi-

Some of maintained the simulation of the shipfaction to claim for your administration. In its management of indian affairs, the most encouraging results of
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Respectfully submitted.

Respectfully submitted.

PELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
NATHAN BISHOP.
WILLIAM R. DODGR.
JOHN V. PARWELL.
GEORGE H. STUART.
ED WARD S. TOBAY.
JOHN D. LANG.
The Persident of the Upited States. THE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

Appointment of Committees-The Points and Principles Laid Down in the Plat-

At the Workingmen's Assembly to-day the fol-lowing Committee on Ways and Means for the ensuing year was appointed:—James Carroll, J. P. Mitchell, P. W. O'Callahan, William Cashman and B. W. Medina. The following Committee on Political Organiza-

tion was appointed :- J. W. Crump, John P. Mitcheil, William F. Ford, William Cashman, B. W. Medina, M. F. McKiernan and Joseph A. Taylor. This committee subsequently reported in favor of call-

dina, M. F. McKiernan and Joseph A. Taylor. This committee subsequently reported in favor of calling the association "The Industrial Politic Party of the State of New York."

The Chair appointed a Committee on Platform, which reported a long series of resolutions. They were adopted.

The following are some of the points and principles made and

Laid Down in the Platform.

That the record of the old political parties is such as to forfeit confidence; that all public officials should be elected by direct vote of the people, and should receive moderate salaries; in favor of civil service reform and of improving our lakes and canais as soon as it can be done under the State and national governments; denouncing taxation for the benefit of special classes; deprecating any further land grants to corporations; declaring that our patent laws should be revised so as not to subserve the interests of monopolists; in favor of the repeal of our national banking laws and the issue of legal tenders direct from the Treasury; in favor of the abolition of the contract system on the public works and the reduction of the nours of mator, so that the idle may be able to obtain work, as also to allow time for mental improvement; that the rights of all are equal, and that there should be no privileged capital; in favor of the industrial education of all negiceted children by the State; in favor of graduated taxation, to be levied directly by each State on the people of the State for all taxes, State and national; and it closes with an appeal to all classes to join with them.

Mr. Theodore Tomilinson addressed the Committee of the House of Assembly this afternoon.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE PUND INTEREST. It is rumored that the interest on certificates of indebtedness for the sum of \$200,000, issued by the city in 1870, and payable January 1, 1871, which in-

terest amounted to \$5,000, has never been accounted for. The principal only was paid into the treasury. The ex-Deputy City Treasurer (Rodman) is said to have conected the money at the office of ex-Comptroller Evan M. Johnson.